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Spring, 1942 WHOLESALE SEEDLING AND TRANSPLANT Price List

==== MUSSER FORESTS, Inc. INDIANA, PENNA. =====



Aerial view of section of our Nursery which produces 8,000,000 Forest, Christmas Tree, and Ornamental, seedlings and Transplants annually.

Check THESE POINTS, MR. LANDOWNER

- 1 — Thousands of acres of land in the eastern states are lying idle; these acres can be put to work earning money for you by planting with an ever increasingly valuable tree plantation of healthy, selected Musser stock. Idle land is wasted land.
- 2 — 85 per cent to 95 per cent of planted trees grow.
- 3 — After planting, seedling trees require no cultivation or care.
- 4 — Conservative figures prove that reforested land increases in value at the rate of \$10.00 per acre per year. 30-year-old pine timber is worth at least \$300 per acre.
- 5 — Trees can be insured against fire at a nominal rate.
- 6 — There is an exceedingly rich market for Christmas trees. Statistics prove that planted pine trees are the most desirable and command the highest prices.
- 7 — There are no restrictions on the disposition of trees purchased from Musser Forests, Inc.
- 8 — Not considering profits derived from thinning which in themselves repay the original investment many times, \$1,000 invested to plant a 50-acre tract, will be worth at least \$15,000 for timber in 25 to 30 years.
- 9 — In many states, reforested land is practically tax free.
- 10 — Statistics show that many keen business men now consider land planted with trees and insured against fire, as one of the best insurance policies for their estates.

Plant Musser Trees — *grown from* Certified Seed!

Planting cost on cheap tree stock is as high as for high grade MUSSER stock — in the long run it always pays to PLANT THE BEST!

Special

Selected stock, grown from the best strains of seed, carefully packed and shipped to you prepaid at the proper planting time. All 3 and 4 year old stock.

25 Scotch Pine 3 yr. 6" - 14"
(Riga)

25 Blue Spruce 3 yr. 2" - 5"
(Colorado)

25 Arborvitae 4 yr. 5" - 14"
(American)

75 Trees \$3.00

Postpaid

Positively no Special Packages shipped C. O. D. No changes will be made in these Special Offers. Please do not ask us to substitute one variety for another.



Scotch Pine seedlings showing difference between tree grown from ordinary seed (left) and one from Musser special strain certified seed (right)

PITCH PINE				Per 100	Per 1000
Excellent hard pine timber					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	4-9 in.		\$ 1.60	\$ 8.00
3 yr. Seedlings	(3-0)	6-15 in.		1.80	9.00
4 yr. Transplants	(2-2)	7-14 in.		3.00	15.00

PONDEROSA PINE					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	4-8 in.		2.40	12.00

SCOTCH PINE					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	3-8 in.		2.00	10.00

RIGA SCOTCH PINE					
Grown from Certified Seed—This seed not obtainable today					
3 yr. Seedlings	(3-0)	6-14 in.		3.00	15.00
3 yr. Transplants	(2-1)	4-10 in.		4.00	20.00

SPECIAL SCOTCH PINE					
Grown from Certified Seed—This seed not obtainable today					
3 yr. Seedlings	(3-0)	6-14 in.		4.00	20.00
3 yr. Transplants	(2-1)	4-10 in.		5.00	25.00

AUSTRIAN PINE					
Grown from Certified Seed—This seed not obtainable today					
4 yr. Transplants	(2-2)	6-12 in.		8.00	40.00
6 yr. Transplants	(3-3)	8-15 in.		10.00	50.00

WHITE PINE					
Excellent timber and Christmas trees					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	2-3 in.		1.70	8.50
3 yr. Seedlings	(3-0)	4-6 in.		2.40	12.00
3 yr. Transplants	(2-1)	2-5 in.		3.00	15.00

MUGHO PINE					
This seed not obtainable today					
4 yr. Seedlings	(4-0)	6-9 in.		6.00	30.00
4 yr. Transplants	(3-1)	3-6 in.		8.00	40.00
4 yr. Transplants	(2-2)	4-6 in.		10.00	50.00

AMERICAN RED PINE					
One of the best for both Timber and Christmas Trees					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	2-3 in.		1.90	9.50
3 yr. Seedlings	(3-0)	4-8 in.		3.00	15.00
4 yr. Transplants	(3-1)	4-10 in.		5.00	25.00
4 yr. Transplants	(2-2)	6-12 in.		8.00	40.00
6 yr. Transplants	(3-3)	10-20 in.		16.00	80.00



Scene at Musser Forests Nursery, showing part of the 8,000,000 TREES THAT GROW!

We Contract to Plant Trees for You

We will send an expert crew of planters to plant any forest tree stock in this list in lots of 25,000 or more trees. You can thus assure yourself that your trees will have the proper start, and at a cost no greater than if planted by your own men. One man can plant 500 to 1,000 trees per day, depending on condition of soil. Labor costs could therefore be estimated at \$3.00 to \$6.00 per 1,000. We plant for our actual labor costs and expenses plus 10%. Discounts: 25,000 or over, 10%.

MUSSER FORESTS, Inc. — — INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE: 521 Philadelphia Street
Phone 8 6 4

THOROUGHbred EVERGREEN NURSERY STOCK

NURSERY: Located on Clymer Rd.
Phone 4122-r-14

Spring, 1942, Wholesale Planting List

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Terms

NO ORDER CAN BE ACCEPTED for LESS THAN UNITS OF 25 OF ONE VARIETY and SIZE. Cash with order earns 5% discount. Orders booked on one-half cash with order, balance C.O.D. 10% discount on orders of 25,000 or more. Where the 10% volume discount is earned, the 5% cash discount does not apply. 10% is maximum combined discount.

Shipping

All prices F. O. B. Indiana, Pa. INCLUDE 50c for PACKING CHARGES on orders of less than

1000. No packing charges on orders of 1000 or more. We will ship Express C.O.D. for the shipping charges unless otherwise specified. We will do our best to ship stock to arrive at destination on a specified date. However, due to varied weather conditions during our shipping seasons, we cannot guarantee to always have trees at destination on a definite date. All stock that we ship is of the highest quality and is carefully packed by experienced men; it should arrive in good condition. If planting instructions are carefully followed, good results can be expected. However, we cannot be responsible for weather conditions and proper plant-

ing and therefore give no guarantee either express or implied.

Explanation of Price List

The figures 2-0, 2-1, 2-2-1 indicate the number of years the trees have been in the seedbeds and transplant beds. The first figure indicates the number of years in the seedbed. A dash followed by a figure indicates a transplanting. The second figure is the number of years in the first transplant bed, and the third figure the number of years in the second transplant bed. Thus the sum of all figures is the total age of the tree.



BANKS PINE				Per 100	Per 1000
Timber, also makes good Christmas Tree if pruned					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	4-10 in.		1.60	8.00
3 yr. Seedlings	(3-0)	8-18 in.		1.80	9.00
3 yr. Transplants	(2-1)	5-10 in.		3.00	15.00

NORWAY SPRUCE					
This seed not obtainable today					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	3-6 in.		2.50	12.50
3 yr. Seedlings	(3-0)	3-6 in.		3.00	15.00
3 yr. Transplants	(2-1)	3-6 in.		5.00	25.00
5 yr. Transplants	(4-1)	6-18 in.		15.00	75.00
5 yr. Transplants	(3-2)	6-18 in.		20.00	100.00

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	1-2 in.		3.00	15.00

WHITE SPRUCE				Per 100	Per 1000
This seed not obtainable today					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	3-6 in.		2.50	12.50
3 yr. Seedlings	(3-0)	4-8 in.		3.00	15.00
4 yr. Transplants	(2-2)	5-12 in.		5.00	25.00
6 yr. Transplants	(3-3)	6-16 in.		15.00	100.00

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	2-4 in.		2.00	10.00

SPECIAL COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE					
Seed Hand Picked from Blue Trees Only					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	2-4 in.		2.50	12.50
3 yr. Seedlings	(3-0)	2-5 in.		3.00	15.00
4 yr. Transplants	(2-2)	3-8 in.		8.00	



ENGELMAN BLUE SPRUCE				Per 100	Per 1000
5 yr. Transplants	(3-2)	5-10 in.		10.00	50.00

RED SPRUCE					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	2-6 in.		3.00	15.00

CANADIAN HEMLOCK					
5 yr. Transplants	(3-2)	6-12 in.		16.00	80.00

DOUGLAS FIR					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	3-6 in.		2.00	10.00

BALSAM FIR					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	1-2 in.		3.00	15.00

EUROPEAN LARCH					
This seed not obtainable today					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	5-12 in.		2.40	12.00

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	2-3 in.		3.00	15.00
4 yr. Transplants	(3-1)	5-12 in.		6.00	30.00
4 yr. Transplants	(2-2)	4-9 in.		10.00	

GLOBE ARBORVITÆ (TRUE GLOBE)					
3 yr. Transplants	(2-1)	3-5 in.		20.00	100.00

ORNAMENTAL ARBORVITÆ					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	3-8 in.		2.00	10.00

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	2-3 in.		2.00	10.00
4 yr. Transplants	(3-1)	5-14 in.		4.00	20.00
4 yr. Transplants	(2-2)	5-10 in.		6.00	30.00

JAPANESE BARBERRY					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	5-12 in.		3.00	15.00

WHITE ASH					
3 yr. Seedlings	(3-0)	1-2 ft.		2.00	10.00

SHELLBARK HICKORY					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	4-6 in.		8.00	

WHITE OAK					
2 yr. Seedlings	(2-0)	3-8 in.		8.00	

Descriptions and Growth Habits

PITCH PINE: An especially valuable, hard pine, timber tree. Grows in the poorest, dryest soils. Resistant to diseases and insects, and is considered resistant, to a high degree, to fire damage. Seldom used as an ornamental. Requires sunlight.

PONDEROSA PINE: A western pine. Long, green needles. A good timber species. Grows well in any soil.

SCOTCH PINE: Rapid growing and very ornamental. Light gray-green foliage. Will grow in poor soil and adverse conditions. Good for screen where quick growth is desired.

AUSTRIAN PINE: Heavy bushy form. Excellent for wind-breaks, screens, and single specimens. Rapid growing, prefers good soil.

WHITE PINE: A very valuable timber species native to eastern United States. High ornamental value having soft light-green foliage. Typified by distinct whorls of branches. Best growth attained in good well drained soil and full sunlight.

MUGHO PINE: Dwarf, spreading, slow growing ornamental. Hardy everywhere except in wet soil. Requires sunlight.

AMERICAN RED PINE: Dense foliage. Beautiful long, deep green needles. Fast growing. Will thrive in dry and poor soils, requires sunlight. Very good timber. From our own experience we also highly recommend it for a Christmas tree.

BANKS PINE: Also called Northern Jack Pine. A very fast growing small products timber species. Will thrive in very poor soils. Requires sunlight. Christmas tree when pruned.

NORWAY SPRUCE: Graceful, symmetrical tree of rapid growth. Pendulous branches, dark green foliage. Makes excellent hedges and windbreaks. Will stand clipping and pruning. Prefers heavy soil, and will grow in partial shade.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE: Highly ornamental. Dark green foliage. Grows with a dense even, pyramidal form. Requires good rich soil.

WHITE SPRUCE: Upright and symmetrical; light silvery-green foliage. Prefers heavy soils. Very similar to Norway Spruce.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE: Ranges in shade from slightly blue green to marvelous blue. Grows in any soil, prefers sunlight.

ENGELMANN BLUE SPRUCE: Leaves blue-green to steel-blue. As beautiful as the Colorado Blue Spruce. Good moist soil.

CANADIAN HEMLOCK: Also called American Hemlock. Lacy, graceful foliage—easily pruned. Prefers shade, but will live in sunlight. Desires moist soil. This is the State Tree of Pennsylvania.

DOUGLAS FIR: A fairly long needle fir with a grayish-green color. Highly ornamental. A good soil is desirable, but not required for this species. Will do well in open sunlight, or partial shade.

BALSAM FIR: Symmetrical, fragrant. Flat, blue-green needles. Prefers medium to heavy soils, and will thrive in shade. Recommended for extreme northern states only.

EUROPEAN LARCH: Bright green feather foliage. Deciduous. Prefers moist soils. Slender pyramidal form. Very fast growing.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE: Columnar shaped. Very popular for formal plantings. Grows from 15 to 20 feet. Requires rich moist soil.

GLOBE ARBORVITAE: Dwarf, slow growing. Ball-shaped with rich golden green foliage. Rich soil.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE: Also called White Cedar. Excellent for hedges and windbreaks. Dark green foliage. May be pruned back to any desired height. Prefers moist soil.

WHITE ASH: A fast growing deciduous timber tree. Very valuable as an ornamental shade tree. Light green leaves. Grows best in good soil.

The foresighted Land Owner and Nursery man will Plant trees Now.

Keep in mind that young trees planted now will begin to reach market value from four to eight years from today. Today is disturbed — build now for security in the reconstruction period after the war.

Address All Correspondence to
MUSSEr FORESTS, Inc.
521 Philadelphia Street
Indiana, Penna.

Christmas Trees AS A CASH CROP

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

For the past twenty years we have been growing and shipping Christmas Trees. We have shipped large quantities to most of the important markets in eastern United States. THE BUSINESS OF GROWING CHRISTMAS TREES IS IN ITS INFANCY.

Some people have the mistaken idea that there will soon be an over production of Christmas Trees. During the past number of years, we have inspected practically every source of supply of Christmas Trees in the United States and Canada. We have made a thorough study of the markets and the demand for quality trees. From our experience, we are convinced that there will be a very good market for high grade Christmas Trees for a great many years to come.

The market for select, planted pine trees is practically unlimited, due to the fact that these hardy trees retain their long needles and fresh green appearance for months after being cut, whereas the short needled trees which are commonly shipped in, begin to shed within a day or two after being decorated.

SPECIES

The most desirable species to plant for Christmas Trees depends upon several factors. First, and probably most important to be considered, is the quality of the soil; second, is the local demand for a certain species of tree; and third, is the question of economy of production.

If you already have the land you intend to plant look at its characteristics. Hilly, stony, eroded or otherwise poor land with low moisture content is the logical site for Scotch Pine. This species will grow in nearly any type of soil. It makes a symmetrical, compact, beautiful tree. Although comparatively a new tree on the Christmas Tree market, its popularity is increasing each

season. Due to its rapid rate of growth while young, Scotch Pine is the most economically produced of the planted trees. In five to seven years it is ready to market.

Red Pine and White Pine are highly recommended. They require a better soil than Scotch Pine, and take a little longer to grow to salable size. Both Red Pine and White Pine always hold their rich green colors. Experience has proven that one locality demands Red Pine, while another asks for White Pine or Scotch Pine.

Spruces have been used for years. These have been wild trees taken from the northern woods, and in general are very much inferior to planted trees in shape and appearance. Spruce requires a rich, moist soil and the species are much slower growing than the pines. Due to the fact that the needles begin to shed from a cut tree within a few weeks, they cannot be placed upon the market in a fresh condition, unless cut at the last minute. Spruce is, however, unexcelled as a living Christmas Tree. Furthermore, we cannot discount the fact that a bushy, well-shaped planted Spruce will always be very much in demand.

PLANT SEVERAL SPECIES

A mixture of species in the same plantation is the most desirable method of planting. With a variety of species to offer, you will undoubtedly make additional sales. Also different species have different rates of growth, making it possible to harvest more crops from the same plantation.

We would suggest a planting of 70% pines and 30% spruces. You may have several varieties of both species depending on your particular soil and climate conditions.

Upon request, we shall be glad to send you our complete CHRISTMAS TREE BULLETIN.



Forest Tree Planting

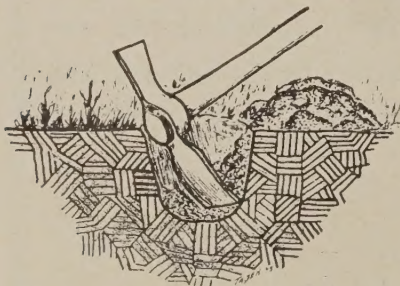
When to Plant

Best results are usually obtained from spring planting (March 15 to June 1). However fall planting is often quite satisfactory when larger transplant stock is used, and when the site is fairly dry. Never attempt to plant in the fall on moist sites as the trees will be heaved out of the ground by the action of the frost on the soil. Fall planting season is Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, or when the ground freezes.

Preparations for Planting

It is not necessary to prepare the soil in any way before planting. Plowing before planting often allows too much settling after planting leaving the trees lying upon the surface. Sod and weeds in the planting site conserve moisture, and shade the young trees during the hot months of the first few seasons after planting. Do not fertilize before, during, or immediately after planting as the fresh fertilizer invariably burns the tender roots. Fertilizer as a top dressing around the trees may be added several years after planting if desired.

When your trees arrive UNPACK AT ONCE. This is very important. While trees are out of the ground they must be handled very carefully. Do not expose the roots to sunlight or drying winds, or the trees will be seriously injured or killed. Dig a trench deep enough to accommodate the roots and long enough to hold the trees. This trench should be near the planting site in a shaded location such as the north side of a building or woods, and accessible to water if possible. Your trees will come packed in crates or cartons with the roots wrapped in moist moss and the tops dry. Remove all of this



(A) Dig large holes.

Spacing

Where thinning is to be done at a comparatively young age (4 to 5 years) as with a Christmas Tree plantation, spacing is 3' by 3' or 4' by 4'. With a forest plantation when no thinning is intended for 20 to 25 years 5' by 5' or 6' by 6' is recommended.

Number of trees required per acre for different spacings:

3 x 3 — 4,840

4 x 4 — 2,722

5 x 5 — 1,742

6 x 6 — 1,210

How to Plant

A mattock is the best tool for tree planting. Dig a hole deep enough to accommodate the roots, and large enough to allow for spreading out the roots. See Figure A. Next take a tree from the bucket and place it in the hole so that when the hole is filled the tree will stand as deep or preferably 1/2 to 3/4 inches deeper than it was in the nursery. Spread out the roots as much as possible, never curl them up in a ball. Then fill the hole partially and pack soil firmly about the roots with hand or mallet. Then fill the hole completely leaving a slight depression to catch rain water. Avoid using stones and pieces of sod in filling the hole as these make air pockets that are detrimental to the successful establishment of the seedling. Careful spreading of roots, and tight packing of good soil around the roots will insure success with planting.

Crew Organization

Planting small tracts three men work well together. One man goes ahead and digs the holes, the other two follow with buckets of trees and plant them in the holes. In planting more extensive tracts ten men will work to the best advantage. Three men go ahead in a parallel line digging the holes. Two planters follow each digger setting the trees. The tenth man follows the crew with two buckets of trees and replenishes the planters buckets as necessary; also to observe that no more than one tree is planted in each hole, to watch spacing, to see that trees are planted properly, and to keep the crew going as rapidly as possible.



(B) With tree in place partly fill the hole, then pack before final filling.